Mr. Hill must have shared Mr. Griffin's apprehensions and been destrous of holding at least one man of eminence on the Democratic State ticket, for he urged him vehemently not to withdraw as a candidate. Perhaps Mr. Hill remembered the scene a year ago in the Demogratic State Convention at Saratoga, when the Shepard Democrats walked out of the hall in consequence of their re jection as delegates, and also recalled the fact that he was defeated for Governor by 150,000 ma-jority. Mr. Griffin, however, firmly resisted all of Mr. Hill's importunities that he should continue as a candidate, and withdrew from the hall.

MR. GRIFFIN WOULD NOT STAND IT.

Mr. Griffin this evening further addressed the Democrats of the State on the subject of this ex-clusion of the State Democracy of New-York and other Independent Democrats from proper representation in the convention. He said in a statement which he gave out for publication:

ment which he gave out for publication:

I have no desire to disguise the reasons why my name was not presented as a candidate for the office of Attorney-General to the Democratic State Convention. In politics, as in all other affairs, the least injury is done by a strict observance of the truth and entire frankness. It is not an exaggeration when I say that had my name been presented to the convention I would have been nominated unanimously. But, after the report of the majority of the Committee on Credentials had been adopted by the committee. I labored as far as I could to procure the adoption of the minority report by the convention, believing that the situation in New-York County logically required the same treatment as had acreally been given in the case of Kings County. The conditions are substantially alike in both counties, and the reasons which induced the adjustment in Kings County required a like adjustment in the city of New-York. In the convention and before the report of the majority of the committee had been adopted I saw my friends in the convention and been adopted in the New-York City contest should be adopted my name must not be presented to the convention, for I would not become a candidate under such conditions, and when the report was adopted my own judgment required me to adhere to the position I had already stated. I have never been identified with factional politics. Whatever efforts I have mide in behalf of the Democritic entry have been chiefly to allay factional differences, and for me to become a candidate under such conditions and when the report of may have been identified with factional politics. Whatever efforts I have mide in behalf of the Democritic enterty have been chiefly to allay factional differences, and for me to become a candidate under existing conditions and implicitly approve of what I so much disapprove would involve a contradiction of my whole political experience. My withdrawal causes me not the slightest regret, except for the disappointment which I have caused

It can be suspected that Mr. Griffin agrees with Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, who while here to-day said that the action of the Demoeratic State Convention in assailing the independent element in the Democratic party and tion had lost 20,000 votes to it. Mr. Griffin is a devoted and prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church. Some politicians think to night that his decision to withdraw his name as a candidate for Attorney-Geneval when he saw the State Democracy walk out of the con-



DEWITT CLINTON DOW.

of the convention and discovered so fully committed the Democratic party to the policy of opening the saloons on The largely attended meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society in New York this year and the large attendance of prelates of the Roman Catholic Church at its deliberations show that the authorities of the Catholic temperance movements among the members of political action toward the opening of liquor sfores upon Sunday. Mr. Griffin undoubtedly was moved partly by some such consideration as this when he withdrew his name from consideration as a candidate for Attorney-General.

HILL MOVES HIS PAWNS. As for David B. Hill, left in the lurch by Mr. Griffin, he was forced to make quick dispositions to meet the emergency caused by the disappearance of a candidate for Attorney-General. But a political boss easily moves the pawns in a political convention, Mr. Hill swiftly moved Norton Chase, of Albany, who was "or the slate" for State Treasurer, into the vacant place of Attorney-General, and a rural banker in the County of Schoharie named Dewitt C. Dow was swooped down upon and inserted in the place of State Treasurer. Thus, Mr. Hill had his ticket of obscurities com pleted. It made people laugh who had heard Mr. Hill declaim about this Democratic State Convention being free from "bossism."

As a matter of fact, the convention was absolutely under the control of four men-David R. Hill. Richard Croker, Edward Murphy, fr. and William F. Sheehan-and they ran it in the usual boss way. The platform pledging that the Democratic policy would open the saloons on Sunday was their work. It was they who at 12 o'clock to-day, while the convention was in session, met in Mr. Hill's rooms at the Yates House formed the Democratic State ticket on h Mr. Griffin's name appeared until it was ed by him. The 12 o'clock slate had on it erased by him. The 12 o' erased by him. The 12 o'clock state had on it the following names: For Judge of the Court of Appeals, John D. Teller: for State Controller, John B. Judson; for State Engineer, George Clinton Ward, of Oncida County; for Attorney-General, Daniel G. Griffin; for State Treasurer, Norton Chase, of Albany; for Secretary of State, Horatlo C. King.

PLEDGES TO THE INDEPENDENTS BROKEN. It will be observed that most of these men were nominated by the will of the bosses of the Democratic party, and not by the delegates, In one case the convention did the nominating, A strong canvass had been made for the nomination for State Engineer by Russell R. Stuart, ination for State Engineer by Russell R. Stuart, of Syracuse, and by Tammany Hail's aid, the Tammany delegates being grateful to William B. Kirk, the Democratic boss of Syracuse, for his aid to them in the Committee on Contested Seats last night. Stuart was nominated, but this was the only case where the bosses' "slate" was broken. The Independent Democrats, who had been enticed into the convention under a solemn pledge from David B. Hill that they should receive seats in it proportionate to their own political strength and likewise a large number of seats in the Democratic State Committee, were all treated with bad faith and insult. Not one of these pledges was kept by Mr. Hill. The one of these pledges was kept by Mr. Hill. The Shepard Democrats were told that they should have large authority in the ranks of the Demo-cratic party. They found that they were humil-iated and robbed of all party authority by being lated and robbed of all party authority by being put under the yoke of the Bell Democracy, of Brooklyn, the organization which Hugh McLaughlin controls, by the passage of a resolution by the convention declaring the Bell Democrats the representatives of the Democratic party in Kings County and sole custodians of its party symbol. The State Democracy leaders had been assured by Mr. Hill that they should receive one-third of the representation from New-York City and one-third representation from the same city in the State Committee. Mr. Hill himself played them false; voting in the Committee on Credentials hast night, as they dismittee on Credentials last night, as they dis-covered to-day, against their having one-third representation in the convention or on the com-

# DOMMER

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

the convention. As if this were not a sufficient expression of the hatred with which he regards the organization headed by Charles S. Fairchild, William B. Grace, Robert Grier Monroe, Wheeler H. Peckhan, William B. Hornblower and Everett P. Wheeler, he had the Committee on Credentials pass a resolution placing the organization completely in the power of Tammany ganization completely in the power of Tammany Hall by declaring that organization the only



representative of the Democratic party, and that no one could use the symbol of the Democratic party on its ticket, local or State, without the permission of Tammany Hall.

SHEEHAN'S GRAB IN ERIE

As for the Cleveland Democrats of Erie, they were assured that they would receive representation in the convention and seats in the State Committee. Believing in this pledge, Wilson S. Bismittee. Believing in this pledge, Wilson S. Bissell and John G. Milburn, two of the most prominent leaders of the Cleveland Democrats, consented to act as delegates to the convention. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Milburn good-naturedly consented to obey instructions which they received to support Augustus F. Scheu, a Sheehan Democrat, for Controller. When they arrived here Mr. Bissell and Mr. Milburn found themselven ignored. The Hill bosses of the convention would give them no position of influence. Bad treatment followed. Mr. Sheehan got together the Eric County delegates last night and had them elect three Sheehan Democrats as members of the Democratic State Committee to represent Eric County. The Cleveland Democrats clearly were entitled to one member. Mr. Bissell was profoundly indignant, and refused to lift a finger further to nominate Scheu for Controller. This morning the Eric County delegation held a meeting, and Mr. Bissell was asked if he would make a speech nominating Scheu for Controller. He peremptorily declined to do so. He spoke frankly of the seizure of the State Committee seats by Sheehan, and said that this was no way to bring about harmony within the ranks of the Democratle party in Eric County. In fact, there could be no reformation of the party there until it was released from the grasp of a political dictator. Mr. Sheehan was made extremely angry by Mr. Bissell's speech, for Senator Hill had told him that it would be dangerous to nominate Scheu unless Bissell consented. Sheehan bowed to Bissell's speech, for Senator Hill had told him that it would be dangerous to nominate Scheu unless Bissell consented. Sheehan bowed to Bissell's decision by telling Scheu that he could not press him for the nomination, since, if he should be named for Controller by a Sheehan Democrat and should secure the nomination, he would run behind the Democratic State ticket at least 20,000 votes. This was a sad confession for Mr. Sheehan to make, and Mr. Scheu sadly withdrew his name as a candidate. Mr. Hill then picked up sell and John G. Milburn, two of the most promididate for State Treasurer, and thrust him into the position of candidate for Controller. Thus Mr. Bissell gave a return blow to Mr. Sheehan.

A PLEA FOR "HARMONY." It cannot be said that the convention voted findly to drive out of its doors the State Democracy delegates. When the convention me this morning Charles J. Patterson, of the Shepard Democrats, of Brooklyn, moved that the State Democracy receive one-third representation from New-York. Then Mr. Patterson, who is a tall, athletic and fine-looking man, with a good voice, took the platform and made a strong argument in favor of his motion. He alluded to the report of the Committee on Credentials which gave to the State Democracy a represen-tation of only one-fifth, and said that if har-mony were to be restored to the distracted Democrats of New-York County it must be by Democrats of New-York County it must be by some other means than by a resolution whose passage would further irritate an important branch of the Democratic party in that county. Mr. Patterson further said that if he understood the temper of the resolution offered by the majority, it meant that the contestants could not be Democrats unless they were Tammany men. This statement was greeted by applause from the State Democracy men and hisses and catcalls from the Tammany sympathizers. The noise became so great that Senator Hill arose and said: "I call on the sergeant-at-arms to preand said: "I call on the sergeant-at-arms to pre

and said: "I call on the sergeant-at-arms to preserve order. The gentleman is entitled to be heard." Then there was great applause.

Mr. Patterson continued to plead for the State Democracy. "This is a matter of political conscience, my friends," he cried, "and it has come to stay." Great applause greeted this sentiment. Mr. Patterson, continuing, said that he did not intend to say anything against the powerful, Tammany Hall organization, but it was for him to call the attention of the convenhe did not intend to say anything against the powerful, Tammany Hall organization, but it was for him to call the attention of the convention to the actual condition of things in New-York, which made it right for the State Democracy to go out and organize for better and purer government. Mr. Patterson then referred to the corruption that had been unearthed in New-York City by the Lexow Committee. The result was that a large proportion of the people in New-York deemed it a matter of conscience not to be allied with an organization that was responsible for these things. "Those men who went out," cried Mr. Patterson, "went out for conscience sake, for right and justice, as they saw it." Great applause followed this statement, coming from the State Democracy men. Further, Mr. Patterson said, the feeling was not confined to the city of New-York. It was believed throughout the State not only that these corrupt conditions existed, but that Tammany Hall was guilty, at least to the extent that its members did not prevent it while in power. The best that could be said of Tammany Hall was that it did not find it out. Then came the spectacle of the State Democracy coming up with the Shepard Democracy and knocking at the convention's doors," said Mr. Patterson. "It is a time for uttering truth that will burn into men's souls. The principles for which we stand are not to be cast down like this. The Democracy is broad enough to take in both organizations in New-York. If you retect us, what is the difference from turning us which we stand are not to be calculated this. The Democracy is broad enough to take in both organizations in New-York. If you reject us, what is the difference from turning us out into the cold? We must unite the Democracy of the State. Let nothing stand in the way. We cannot honorably accept these seats, You know that accepting this report means turning the State Democracy away with a kick and a themst." and a thrust."

THE CONVENTION WARNED.

Mr. Patterson then in conclusion frankly said: "The State Democracy delegates have held a meeting and have decided that they can not honorably accept one-fifth representation from New-York City. If you refuse to grant them a larger representation they will depart from this convention." The Democrats in the convention were thus fairly warned that if they should vote down the Patterson resolution the State Democracy would leave the conven-tion. But the Machine was determined to drive the State Democracy out. James D. Bell, the leader of "Boss" McLaughlin's delegates covered to-day, against their having one-third representation in the convention or on the committee. Mr. Hill contemptuously flung to them the small bone of a one-fifth representation in the leader of "Boss" McLaughlin's delegates from Brooklyn, opposed the granting of any larger representation to the State Democracy and so also did Senator Charles L. Guy and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, of Tammany Hall and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, of Tammany Hall and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, of Tammany Hall delegated Croker, Edward Murphy, jr., and William F. Sheehan against the Cleveland Democrates of New-York City was clearly apparent. Perry Belmont then put the motion of Mr. Patterson that the State Democracy should be granted a larger representation in the state Democracy. The properties of New-York City was clearly apparent. Perry Belmont then put the motion of Mr. Patterson that the State Democracy should be granted a larger representation in the state Democracy. The properties of New-York City was clearly apparent. Perry Belmont then put the motion of Mr. Patterson that the State Democracy should be granted a larger representation in the State Convention, and the motion was overwhelmingly defeated by a viva voce vote. If a vote by counties had been taken a good many revelations of interest would have been made, and therefore the Tammany Hall delegated to the state Democracy and so also did Senator Charles L. Guy and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, of Tammany Hall delegated to the state Democracy and so also did Senator Charles L. Guy and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, of Tammany is grady and ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady, of Tammany is grady for th

gates insisted on a viva voce vote. They roared "no" like bulls of Bashan when the Patterson motion was put.

BOLT OF THE STATE DEMOCRACY. The State Democracy delegates, 195 in number, no sooner understood that their petition had been denied them than they arose in a body and, passing down the aisle, walked out of the convention hall. Their departure was the signal for loud hissing from the Tammany Hall benches. Then, with the disturbing element renoved, the convention went on smoothly, but nevertheless it seemed as though a big wet blanket had descended on the assemblage. Roswell P. Flower, who followed with a long political speech as permanent chairman, seemed to think that something was amiss, for he suddenly abandoned his notes and said plaintively: "Certain of our friends have departed from the hall, but I am confident we shall find them at the polis in November voting the Democratic State ticket. Party success is impossible without party unity." Then Mr. Flower concluded to drop from his speech, in view of the fact that the State Democracy had been driven from the convention hall, the following gems of political thought: "Political proscription is sometimes suicide, and this is no time for Democratic suicides. There is too much to live for. Harmony and unity are essential conditions of success in this campaign, and I bespeak on the part of the convention that tolerance and liberality which will insure to all elements of the party an adequate voice in party councils." Mr. Flower avoided all mention in his speech of the Sunday liquor question. He evidently was afraid of it.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR PLANK. with the disturbing element re.noved, the conven-

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR PLANK. But soon the convention was in possession of the Sunday liquor plank, which was laboriously shaped last night by the Committee on Resolutions. Daniel N. Lockwood, the chairman of the committee, read the platform to the convention Every one at once perceived that its style was modelled on that of the platform drawn up for the Democratic State Convention of 1874 by Manton Marble, when Samuel J. Tilden ran for Governor. Most intelligent persons think that platform written by Mr. Marble was one of the most unintelligible documents ever framed. The present copy of it also has that demerit, with the exception of where it deals with the Sunday liquor ception of where it deals with the Sunday liquer question. This plank the wayfaring man, though he be drunk, could understand. It was intended to give a pledge to the people of this State that the Democratic party, should legislative and executive power be intrusted to it, would open the liquor-stores on Sunday. It does give that pledge. ecutive power be intrusted to it, and a pledge. Iliquor-stores on Sunday. It does give that pledge. No one needs to read between the lines of the plank. It cannot be interpreted to the rural Democrat as simply a temperance drink in disguise. The plank refers to Sunday, and says that the Democratic party believes in "home rule in excise as in other matters." It then goes on to say that the Democratic party declares as its policy that an amendment should be made to the excise laws "which shall permit each municipality, expressing its sentiments by a popular vote of a majority of its citizens, to determine within such proper legislative restrictions as will be in the interests of the entire State what may be required by its necessities and conditions." The plank in full is worth quoting to show its promise to the liquor-dealers that the sale of liquor on Sunday shall be permitted:

Equal and honest enforcement of all the laws: a

liquor on Sunday shall be permitted:

Equal and honest enforcement of all the laws; a proper observance of a day of rest and an orderly Sunday; modification or repeal of laws insupported by public opinion, no unjust sumptuary laws; no blue laws; recognition of the fundamental American principle of freedom of conscience; home rule in excise as in other matters within reasonable limitations established to protect the interests of temperance and morality, and an amendment of the excise and other laws by the Legislature of the State which shall permit each municipality, expressing its sentiments by a popular vote of a majority of its citizens, to determine within such proper legislative restrictions as will be in the interests of the entire State, what may be required by its necessities and conditions.

Mr. Hill also thrust in a good word for "personal liberty," It reads: "Individual liberty; the right of all citizens to equal-opportunities before the law, equal and exact justice to all men," the nomination of the candidates then followed, whose names are given early in this dispatch.

THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

THE NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

A new Democratic State Committee was elected on the basis of the Senate districts. An examination of the names of the fifty State Committeemen discloses the fact that Senators Hill and Murphy, Hugh McLaughlin, Richard Croker and William F. Sheehan possess 90 per cent of the voting strength of the committee They will therefore have the control of the ma chinery of the Democratic party in the spring of cratic National Convention. They can throw the vote of New-York State at the National Convention of their party again for David B. Hill or they can blackmail William C. Whisney into pledging the Federal patronage to them in return for their support of him. 1896, when delegates will be elected to the Demo

THE ENLARGED STATE COMMITTEE. Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 25.-The Democratic State mmittee was completed, with the exception of four places, this afternoon. It is as follows:

District.
1-Perry Belmont.
2-John H. Sutphin.
2-John H. Sutphin.
2-J. J. P. Fagan.
4-T. R. Maxfield.
5-John J. Walsh.
6-John W. Weber.
7-Thomas F. Magner.
8-A. Augustus Healy.
9-Stephen P. Sturges.
10-Nieholas T. Brown.
11-William Solmer.
12-William Sulzer.
12-Thomas F. Grady.
14-Charles F. Murphy.
16-James J. Martin. Charles F. Murphy,
James J. Martin,
John C. Sheshan,
John C. Sheshan,
Hugh J. Grant,
Thomas J. Dunn,
Thomas F. Gilroy,
Lawrence Delmour,
Henry D. Purroy,
Andrew C. Fields,
William H. Clark,

District.

24-James W. Hinkley.

25-Charles M. Preston.

25-Thomas Keerv.

28-Alvin J. Quackenbush.

20-Francis J. Molloy.

31-Jeremiah T. Finch.

22-T. J. Whitney.

32-Clinton Beckwith.

34-James H. Flaregan.

25-Wilbur F. Perter.

26-John F. Gavner.

37-Charles N. Rulger.

28-O. U. Keilogs.

39-Chauncey L. Becker.

40-George H. Cotton.

41-Calvin J. Huson. Charrey L. Been George H. Cotton.
1 Calvin J. Huson.
12 John H. Flanagan.
145 W. Caryl Ely.
Frank W. Brown.
Cunneen.
Cunneen.

James W. Hinkley, of Poughkeepsie, was reelected chairman, John Cunneen, of Erie, was chosen secretary; Charles R. Defreest was reelected chief clerk, and L. H. Wager sergeant-at-arms. The election of a treasurer was deferred, The chairman was authorized to appoint an Exe-cutive Committee.

#### A "FAKE" PLATFORM SENT OUT. PROMINENT DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE THE ACTION OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Syracuse, Sept. 25.-Members of the Committee on Platform of the Democratic State Convention today denounced as an outrageous "fake" the alleged platform sent out by the Chicago Associated Press last night and published in "The New-York World" and other papers this morning. They said that it misrepresented the position of the party on nearly every matter. Jacob Fromme, a member of the committee from New-York City, said this morning: It is a disgrace to any newspaper to print such a thing. It is all wrong. It misrepresents the party on excise and Sunday laws, and on other questions. I do not know where they got it from, but the man must have evolved it from his own brain. Charles M. Dunning, clerk of the committee, who had the platform in charge, last night said: It was a discreditable piece of journalism for any one to publish the matter as the platform when he knew it was not

The members of the Committee on Platform, and eaders who read the alleged platform in the organs of the Chicago Associated Press, were extremely in dignant about the A. P. A. part of it. As no such plank was considered by the committee, the one chich it is said to have adopted is worth reproduc-

We denounce the attempts of a secret political rder within the Republican party to make a re-gious test for participation in public service. The excise plank, the financial plank, and in fact the whole alleged platform, are wide of the mark, as a comparison with the platform sent out by the United Press will show.

IN THE WORLD OF BEAUTY

Not only is it the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but it is the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing for toilet, bath, and nursery. It is so because it strikes at the cause of bad complexions, falling hair, and simple baby blemisbes, viz. THE CLOGGED, HRITATED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, OR SLUGGEM FORE. Sold everywhere. Price, la. F. NEWBERT & SONS, s. King Edward et., Newgato-st., London, E. O.

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STATE DEMOCRATS BOLT.

HILL'S HARMONY SCHEME A SIGNAL FAILURE.

MR. FAIRCHILD AND HIS FOLLOWERS LEAVE THE HALL WHEN THEIR DEMANDS ARE RE-FUSED-NOMINATION OF THE TICKET

AND ADOPTION OF THE PLAT-

IN THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

vention met yesterday most of the delegates enthis fail. They talked of the "victory" that was Democracy. When they met again this morning was still with some confidence in the future although the action of the Committee on Contestett P. Wheeler under Tammany governance had brought misgivings to the breasts of both city and country delegates. The skies were as bright this morning as they were yesterday, the air so brilliant and clear as they had at yesterday's off the gloom, and plunged into the discussion of the Tammany-State Democracy problem and the prospects of the various candidates for nomination as they whiled away the long period of waiting for the day's business to begin. Comparatively little was said this morning about "besting young delegates, who failed to realize the changes that were coming over the Democratic situation. The old soldiers of the party, who had weathered many campaigns, knew that there were rocks to be avoided, and that if the ship was not sailed carefully the anticipations of the men who had counted so confidently only yesterday on success in the State and another prolonged feed at the public crib were likely to be submerged by the waves of defeat. Few of the women who had graced with their hopeful faces and pretty attire the proceedings of the previous day were present this morning. Perhaps they had premonitions of the storm which ultimately broke

half an hour later before the delegates began gates looked careworn and apprehensive, and some of them seemed to have passed a sleepless Ex-Commissioner William P. Mitchell had a long talk with ex-Mayor Gilroy. Both were members of the Committee on Contested Seats, and they whispered to each other, interchanging views, doubtless, on Hill's attitude and the possible outcome of the contest of the State Democracy. Ex-Police Commissioner Asa Bird Gardiner and ex-Police Justice Grady who, in the opinion of Wigwam men. "covered himself all over with glory" at the committee meeting last night, entered. Senator Guy came in, and he, too, joined the little coterie, and it soon became known that he was to sacrifice himself on the altar of Tammany, even if he

dissipated his show for re-election this fall. As the minutes slipped slowly away, the probability of a first-class "scrap" over the report of the Committee on Contested Seats increased, and the rumor that the Shepard Democracy of Brooklyn would make common cause with their reform brethren of New-York was co firmed. Pretty soon Charles J. Patterson, of the Shepardites, came to the reporters' table and showed to The Tribune correspondent the resolution he afterward offered as the substitute for the resolution the committee had adopted. At 11:15 ex-Governor Flower came in, and a couple of hundred delegates and spectators got up and shouted. Five minutes later Senator Hill walked up the aisle, and another demonstration, a little more boisterous, perhaps, was the result. Still Perry Belmont, the temporary chairman, was absent. All the regular committees were ready to report, but Perry kept the crowd waiting. It was after 11.30 a. m. when Mr. Belmont appeared on the platform, seized his gavel and commanded quiet.

### THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

The vacant seats in the body of the hall now filled up rapidly, for the reports of the coming clash had been noised over the town. Mr. Belmont called for the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, and a singularly unhappy expression spread over the faces of many wellnown Democrats. James D. Beil, of Brooklyn, chairman of that committee, sprang up in response to Perry's call. Mr. Bell's seat was in the front row of the Kings County delegation, right in front of the platform. He reported that the committee had decided in favor of the sitting delegations of Oswego and Queens counties, and the recommendations were adopted. Then came New-York County. Mr. Bell reported the following resolution and asked its adoption:

resolution and asked its adoption:

Resolved, That the sitting members from the county of New-York, being the delegates representing the Tammany Hall organization, are regular and entitled to seats in the convention, and said organization is entitled to recognition in all future conventions as regular, and its delegates are to be placed upon the preliminary roll and other rolls thereof, and in the appointment of inspectors of election, the use of the party emblem and in every way arise, said Tammany Hall organization may arise, said Tammany Hall organization shall be recognized and frested as the regular organization of the party, and that in the interests of harmony at this time the committee recommends, subject to the aforesaid conditions, that the sitting delegations, as well as the delegates known as the State Democracy delegates, be admitted to the convention with one-fifth of a vote to each State Democracy delegate.

Tammany's partisans loudly applauded this

Tammany's partisans loudly applauded this solution of the question. Mr. Patterson made himself heard and presented his resolution, reading it himself. It provided that the names of both delegations should be placed on the rolls of the convention; that Tammany Hall should have seventy votes and the State Democracy thirty-five votes; that eight of the twelve members of the Democratic State Committee accorded to New-York should be awarded to the Tammany organization, and that four should go to the State Democracy. The right to use

politicians that they began to shoul and jeer in the hope of drowning his voice.

BECOMES HOTTER AND HOTTER. Confusion became so great and so little attention was paid to Mr. Belmont's gavel, which he incessantly banged-for some moments, that at last Senator Hill's pale and anxious face appeared in the middle aisle, and in a voice husky with excitement he called for the sergeant-atarms to enforce order. After this episode Mr. Patterson was allowed to go on without inter-

Patterson was allowed to go on without interruption. He said:

We are not making a step in the direction of
securing State harmony in adopting the Credentials
Committee's resolution. If we are to secure harmony it must be by such means that will not
widen the breach existing in New-York County
There should be no fight over a simple question of
factional representation in the convention. This
question involves several ideas, it is unjust to pass
a resolution declaring the Tammany delegates to
be the only regular ones.

The mistaken idea that Tammany was responsible for the alleged corruptions which existed in
New-York City had cost the Democratic party thousands and thousands of votes in the State of NewYork. It is time to turn now before it be too late;
before the efficiency of the New-York Democracy
be impaired so that its usefulness will be gone,
We must unite the Democracy of the State. Our
power, our existence depend upon it. We must
let nothing stand in the way.

When the Democratic Committee committs such
an error as to offer such a voice in the convention,
they offer something that will very much irritate
these men. These gentlemen cannot conscientiously accept these terms. Your action in compelling them to refuse the one-fifth offer will be in the
nature of a kick. This should not be. The party in
New-York City is broad enough for all. ruption. He said:

A THREAT TO THE MACHINE.

Mr. Patterson's last remark was construed as a threat that the Machine might expect another bolt if the request of the Reform Democrats was disregarded. The "Anti-Snappers" gave

Patterson unstinted applause. JAMES D. BELL'S SPEECH. Mr. Bell, as chairman of the Committee on

Contested Seats, replied to Mr. Patterson. He

Contested Seats, repiled to Mr. Patterson Resaid:

Mr. Patterson was a member of the Committee on Credentials. He presented before that Committee on Credentials. He presented before that Committee on Credentials this question. Shall they have one-third?" The committee, by a very large majority, decided they should not. (Applause.) This proposition of one-fifth was considered by the committee to be fair Tammany Hall did not consider it to be just to them, and they fought it with all the determination they could, and they were beaten by a large majority. Now, this is no time to go into ancient history. I do not propose to go all over the world on this matter. The question here is whether you will stand by the report of the committee. We have decided this matter as we thought proper. We have looked upon every side of it. We consider it fair, and we consider it more fair, because neither party is satisfied with it. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, the question of admission to State conventions referred to by Mr. Patterson is purely the question of the ordinary admission to the temporary organization. Every convention of Democrats will have the same power that you have to make their own roil at any time and decide who shall be admitted, and if there is an insult in offering one-fifth, there must be insult in offering one-fifth, there must be insult in offering ane-fifth, there must be insult in offering one-fifth offer one of them we had to reflect upon the distinguished gentlemen in the contesting delegation. For every one of them we had the highest respect, but we had to guard the interests of the party at large.

#### A PLEA FROM TAMMANY.

Senator Charles L. Guy, of New-York, was the next speaker. Mr. Guy was the man who last year stampeded the Democratic Convention at Saratoga for Hill for Governor. He said:

year stampeded the Democratic Convention at Saratoga for Hill for Governor. He said:

The Regular Democracy of New-York sends representatives here of 16,000 men, who stood by your candidate last year, and an organization which has been in existence 160 years, and has kept alive the fires of Democracy representing a Democracy without whose vote Grover Cleveland could not have gone to the White House, an organization which has given Democratic government in this State. We ask no bribe for future support. We ask every delegate if we have not an equal right with every delegate if we have not an equal right with every delegate if we have not an equal right with every delegate if we have not an equal right with every delegate if we have not as self-interest we would gladly grant your request. It would establish a precedent which would cause disruption throughout the State. We say that while we believe with the contestants that they have no right here except we are to yield enough to gain the independent votes. We do not say we will not abide by your action or threaten revoit. We do not say we will not be answerable for our constituents. We say Tammany Hall is as loyal to its party as to its God. It is hardly necessary for me to refer to the unfortunate affairs which a gentleman who preceded me has referred to Never were life and credit more secure in New-York City than when Tammany Hall ruled it. The Lexow Committee, with all its powers of investigation, brought forward not a charge of words who charge of it. The most conspicuous wrongs proved were among the Republicans who had been appointed Republican Commissioners. We say to you we will be loyal, and we say stand by the judgment of your committee. We ask you to say that the doors of Democracy are onen to every man and creed, and whoever will come will be welcomed in the council, and we must adhere to the doctrine that the will of the majority must prevail.

While Mr. Guy was sounding Tammany's praises, a voice from the rear of the hall yelled out: "Who slughtered

"TOM" GRADY TO THE FORE.

Ex-Justice Thomas F. Grady was put forward to follow Senator Guy. Grady thought that he had another speech in him equal to the one he made before the committee last night, but he failed to make the impression he had done then. His argument was in the nain the same as h His argument was in the main the same as he had given to the committee. Grady jumped down from the platform and Chairman Belmont, coached by Secretary De Freest, put the vote on Mr. Patterson's resolution and declared it lost. He then put the motion of Mr. Bell to adopt the committee's report and pronounced it carried. The Cleveland Democrats Gid not compel a rollicall, as they might have done, so as to not copy delegate on the record. put every delegate on the record.

STATE DEMOCRATS MARCH OUT.

After the announcement of Mr. Belmont that the onvention had adopted the majority report the State Democracy delegates remained a few moments in their seats; then they arose as one man, and, headed by Charles S. Fairchild, walked down the centre alsle and out of the big door of Alhambra Hall. It was the second time within a year that they have performed this ceremony. Their departure last year was followed by a Democratic defeat of the State ticket, the most overwhelming defeat of the State ticket, the most overwhelming that party has ever suffered. "I am getting used to this thing," said ex-Justice Power as he strode along beside Everett P. Wheeler. The "Anti-Snappers" departure was the signal for a great demonstration by the Shepard Democracy of Brooklyn. They waved their hats over their heads and cheered Mr. Fairchild and his associated that the strong of the strong control of t ates with such vehemence that they interrupted the proceedings of the convention. They were joined by "Anti-Snappers" all over the house, and the racket became so annoying to the machine men who remained that ex-Mayor Gilroy got up and complained of "the noise" as he called it. and complained of "the noise" as he called it. David B. Hill grew a shade paler as he sat si-lently in his place in the Albany delegation and



The trouble with us nowa days is, that we do not lead natural lives. The feminine natural lives. The feminine portion of our society is especially culpable in this way. It is really a wonder that women are as healthy as they are. Very few women get any outdoor exercise. Very many get no exercise at all. Modes of dressing interfere with the proper muscular action and proper muscular action and with the circulation of the blood. All the hygienic laws are broken. It is little wonder that nine women in ten are troubled with some derangetroubled with some derangement or irregularity in the action of the organs distinctly feminine. Neglect and wrong living will show themselves first in the most delicate organs of the whole body. With such weakness and sickness so prevalent, it is to be expected that the bearing of children would be fraught with dread and danger. It should not be so, of course. Nature never meant it to be so. The performance of the highest function of which a woman is capable should not be accompanied by pain. If perfectly natural

the party embiem in case of local differences was to belong to the regular organization. Prolonged applause followed Mr. Patterson's reading of his resolution. In response to calls of "Platform! Platform!" and amid much confusion he climbed over the reporters' table and mounted the stage. He declared that not a step had been made by the resolutions of the machine in the direction of harmony, a statement which was wildly cheered, Mr. Patterson's telling points so affected some of the "snapper" highest function of which a woman is capable should not be accompanied by pain. If perfectly natural living were the rule, it would not be so. As lives are lived, something else must be done. A remedy must be found. For over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. V. During that time he has treated thousands of women. He has found in his "Favorite Prescription" a never-failing specific for female complaints. It strengthens the whole body and when taken during gestation, shortens the period of labor and makes childbirth well-nigh painless. It also promotes an abundant secre-time to the condition of the companied by pain. If perfectly natural living were the rule, it would not be so. As lives are lived, something else must be done. A remedy must be found. For over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been the found, for over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. V. During that time he has treated thousands of women. He has found in his "Favorite Prescription" a never-failing specific for female complaints. It strengthens the whole body and when taken during gestation, short-ingly painters are the period of labor and makes childbirth well-ingly painters are the period of labor and makes childbirth well-ingly painters.

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listened to the "noise." It must have disturbed him as much as it did Mr. Gilroy and his Tammany friends. The Senator knew what it meant. He knew that the beautiful bird of harmony which he had spent so many weeks in trying to catch had spread its wings and taken flight. He knew that he must so into another canyass with a new that he must go into another canvass with a knew that he must go into another canvass with a divided party and that his appeals that Democrats should "get together" had failed to accomplish the longed-for result. No wonder he sat there silent and sad.

MR. GRIFFIN'S WITHDRAWAL Mr. Hill's reverle was disturbed by a touch on his shoulder. He looked up and saw Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown, bending over him. G. Griffin, of Watertown, bending over him.

Mr. Griffin is known as ex-Governor Flower's right-hand man in politics. He had been an aspirant for the nomination for Attorney-General, and Messrs. Hill and Murphy had considerately put his name on their slate for that place. "Senator," whispered Griffin, "I don't think I care for that nomination. The failure to hold the 'Anti-Snappers' makes the result too uncertain, and I believe I won't try it." Mr. Hill's face assumed a still more ashen hue, but he mastered his emotions and gave Griffin a cold nod. Orders were given promptly to nominate Norton Chase instead of Griffin.

EX-GOVERNOR FLOWER'S SPEECH.

EX-GOVERNOR FLOWER'S SPEECH.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported ex-Governor Flower for permanent chairman. Mr. Belmont appointed Edward M. Shepard, of Kings, and John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, to escort Mr. Flower to the platforme Mr. Flower said in part:

I count myself out of active politics, but I am too arrest a Democrat to refuse the call of my party if it needs my services on such an occasion as this, and I feel proud at being asked to preside over the deliberations of a convention whose action will, it believe, reflect the judgment and opinion of a majority of the voters in the Empire State at the next election.

jority of the voters in the Empire State at the next election.

To Democrats who admire the characteristic frankness of Democracy there is particular satisfaction and interest in the campaign which is just opening. It is but a week ago that the Republican party, in convention assembled, solemnly reterated the professions of reform which filled their platform a year ago, and every one of which was flagrantly ignored by the party as soon as it was endowed with power to effect reforms. Nothing more grotesque in politics has been heard in a long time than these solemn reiterations of Republican virtue, declared within four months of the adjournment of a Republican Legislature which impartial judgment has described as the most corrupt in the annals of the State, and of which even the leading Republicannewspaper of the State and Nation. The New-York Tribute, said: "It has shown from the beginning a disposition to palter with the people who elected it and, so far as it could, deceive and betray them."

BROKEN PROMISES. The memory of the people of New-York is not

short enough to forget already the promises with which the Republican party assumed complete power on January I, backed by an unusual expression of popular confidence, nor can it forget the melancholy, humiliating and disgraceful failure to redeem those promises, or the miserable flasco which has followed every pretension of reform.

No party has within recent years assumed the powers of government in our State with a larger measure of public confidence or with a greater opportunity of gratifying public expectation. But even a month of power was sufficient to expose the faise pretence by which power had been obtained, and to reveal professed reformers in their true light as political pirates.

While such a political betrayal is always to be deplored, whether it brings advantage to party adversaries or not, it is, I am sure, a source of satisfaction to Democrats who felt the injustice of the position in which a combination of circumstances had plated their party last autumn, to realize that on January 1, backed by an unusual expression of